

Abstract

The invention relates to a spatially adaptive,
implanted microcontact structure for neuroprostheses
5 suitable for treating functional disorders of the
nervous system for the purpose of reversible anchorage
on nerve tissue. The spatially adaptive microcontact
structure (RAM) is characterized in particular in that
an optimum contact or active connection to nerve
10 tissue is ensured. The implanted microcontact
structure comprises subareas that are movable relative
to one another and that can be brought into at least
two permanent desired positions relative to one
another and that can be brought into a desired
15 position during implantation for the purpose of
mechanical anchorage to the nerve tissue to be
contacted and can also be brought out of one desired
position into another during explantation to release
the anchorage.